Canela-Krahô

Multivaluation @ Frankfurt

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1   Language Information

- Source: Jack Popjes and Jo Popjes (1986)

- Glottlog: http://glottolog.org/resource/languoid/id/cane1242

- ISO-identifier: ram

- Speakers:

- Location: Brazil

- Geneology: Nuclear-Macro-Je > Je > Je Setentrional > Core Northern Je > Eastern Timbira > Southeastern Timbira > Canela-Krahô

2   Nominal Morphology

There is no plural form of the noun.

3   Verbal Morphology

Number on the verb is expressed by the particle *me/meh/mem/men* 'plural'. The context usually indicates whether the subject is pluralized or not.

4   Conjunction

Clauses can be coordinated by juxtaposition or by the conjunctions *ne* and *mā*. *me* can coordinate nominal phrases.

(1)   capi te   po curan ne quê ha cuku
      Capi PAST deer kill   and 3   FUT 3+eat
      'Capi killed a deer and will eat it.' [Jack Popjes and Jo Popjes, 1986, p. 147]

(2)   a-te   po curan mā capi apu cuku
      2-PAST deer kill   and Capi CONT 3+eat
      'You killed a deer and Capi is eating it.' [Jack Popjes and Jo Popjes, 1986, p. 147]

(3) capi apu ajcahu mā hĭxi   apu nõ   ne gor
     Capi CONT run   and his.wife CONT lie.down and sleep
     'Capi is running and his wife is lying down and sleeping.' [Jack Popjes and Jo
     Popjes, 1986, p. 147]

(4) i-te   a-pupun mā capi te   hanea ne a-pupun
     1-PAST 2-see   and Capi PAST also   and 2-see
     'I saw you and Capi also saw you.' [Jack Popjes and Jo Popjes, 1986, p. 147]

(5) i-te   pĭ   jaker ne ca apu   hakôt
     1-PAST wood cut   and 2 CONT 3+pile.up
     'I cut the wood and you are piling it up.' [Jack Popjes and Jo Popjes, 1986,
     p. 148]

(6) i-te   po curan ne apē   na quê ha cuku
     1-PAST deer kill   and tomorrow on 3   FUT 3+eat
     'I killed a deer and tomorrow he will eat it.' [Jack Popjes and Jo Popjes, 1986,
     p. 148]

(7) i-te   po curan, ne ih-krẽr, ne i-crer
     1-PAST deer kill   and 3-eat   and 1-sang
     'After killing the deer, I ate it and sang.' [Jack Popjes and Jo Popjes, 1986,
     p. 150]

(8) wa apu   pōhy tepti me, kwỳr   jakare me, arỳjhy kre
     1   CONT corn red   and manioc white and rice   plant
     'I'm planting red corn, white manioc and rice.' [Jack Popjes and Jo Popjes,
     1986, p. 150]

(9) capi me kryt ma   tẽ
     Capi and Kryt away go
     'Capi and Kryt go away.' [Jack Popjes and Jo Popjes, 1986, p. 150]

(10) capi kryt me kri   wyr tẽ
     Capi Kryt and village to   go
     'Capi went to the village with Kryt.' [Jack Popjes and Jo Popjes, 1986, p. 150]

(11) jaco me pahhi kôt me ipa   catê-jê   te   po pupun
     Jaco and chief after PL follow NOMLZR-PL PAST deer see
     'Jaco and the chief's followers saw a deer.' [Jack Popjes and Jo Popjes, 1986,
     p. 151]

The conjucntion *cakrô* 'but, although, in spite of' can conjoin any verbal clauses.

(12) ca ha ajcahu cakrô, ca ha   a-cator nare
     2 FUT run   but   2 FUT 2-arrive NEG
     'You will run but you will not arrive.' [Jack Popjes and Jo Popjes, 1986, p. 149]

2

The negative construction *nee...nare* has the meaning of 'but, not even'.

(13) i-picahur ne   nee i-cator   nare
      1-ran   and NEG 1-arrive NEG

'I ran but didn't (even) arrive.' [Jack Popjes and Jo Popjes, 1986, p. 149]

(14) capi te   pahhi mā hàpên mā nee cu-te   cu-ma hàmjõr nare
      Capi PAST chief for work and NEG 3-PAST 3-to   pay   NEG

'Capi worked for the chief but didn't even pay him.' [Jack Popjes and Jo Popjes, 1986, p. 149]

5   Disjunction

The negative particle *nare* can function as a conjunction with the meaning 'or if not, then'.

(15) ca ha   pur wỳr tẽ, nare ca ha   krĩ   wỳr tẽ
      2 FUT field to   go NEG 2 FUT village to   go

'You will go to the filed or if not you will go to the village.' [Jack Popjes and Jo Popjes, 1986, p. 149]

(16) wa ha   ita   kam i-tēm nare na,   wa ha   apē   na tē, nare, wa ha
      1 FUT today on 1-go NEG SUBORD 1 FUT tomorrow on go NEG 1   FUT
      amcro nōa   na tē
      day   other on go

'If you don't go today, I will go tomorrow, or if not, then I'll go another day.' [Jack Popjes and Jo Popjes, 1986, p. 150]

6   Postpositions

Postpositions usually appear together with the nominal phrase, they cannot occur as an independent form. The postpositions in the following list are inflected in third person.

1. *cu-mā* 'for, to, for his benefit'

2. *cu-pê* 'from, to his loss, to his negative benefit'

3. *cu-ri* 'there'

4. *cu-rūm* 'toward there'

5. *cu-mam* 'before it'

6. *cu-na* 'in front of it'

7. *ih-kôt* 'after it'

8. *ih-pĩn* 'from there'

9. *ah-na* 'about it'

10. *∅-to* 'with it'

11. *∅-kam* 'in, into, at it'

12. *∅-wỳr* 'toward it'

References

Popjes, Jack and Jo Popjes (1986). *Canela-Krahô. (In Derbyshire, Desmond C. and Pullum, Geoffrey K. (eds.), Handbook of Amazonian Languages 1, 128-199).* Berlin: Mouton de Gruyter.